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84 Production of polymeric thickeners and their use in printing.

67 A thickening agent that is partially suitable for alkaline print pastes is a water soluble, water swellable or water swollen polymer made by reverse phase polymerisation of a blend of copolymerisable monomers in which the monomers comprise at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid having free acid groups, at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid having salt groups selected from ammonium, amine and alkali metal and at least one ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent, the molar ratio of the said free acid groups to the said salt groups during the polymerisation being from 80:20 to 10:90. Cross-linked polymers formed from monomers including 0 to 3 or 15 to 45% acrylamide are particularly effective. Thickeners for printing pastes may be supplied as dispersions of substantially dry polymer particles in oil in which all the acid groups in the polymer are wholly neutralised with ammonia or a volatile amine.

ALLIED COLLOIDS LIMITED

60/2238/01

PRODUCTION OF POLYMERIC THICKENERS AND THEIR USE IN
PRINTING

It is standard practice to thicken aqueous
5 compositions by including in the water a synthetic or
naturally occurring, or modified naturally occurring,
polymeric material that will dissolve or swell in the
water. For instance for very many years it has been
well known to thicken printing pastes by dissolving into
10 them natural or modified natural materials such as sodium
alginate, guar gum, hydroxy ethyl guar derivatives and
starch ethers. More recently various synthetic polymers
have tended to replace the natural or modified natural
polymers. Generally these synthetic polymers are
15 supplied to the user in the form of a finely divided
solid which, upon incorporation into the desired aqueous
medium, swells to form a micro-gel latex that serves as a
thickener for the aqueous medium. Typical powdered
polymers are cross-linked polymers of acrylic acid
20 optionally with lower alkyl vinyl ether, cross-linked
copolymers of maleic anhydride with alkyl vinyl ether and
cross-linked copolymers of maleic anhydride with
ethylene.

Although these synthetic polymers are often
25 preferred as thickeners, for instance because of their
more consistent thickening properties and because of
their greater thickening efficiency than the natural
polymers, their use involves many disadvantages,
especially when they are used for thickening printing
30 pastes. They have a very low bulk density making
transport difficult and costly, they cause dust problems
due to their content of very fine particles and they can
block or wear printing screens due to their content of
larger particles, and the rheology they impart to
35 printing pastes is sometimes unsatisfactory such that it

is necessary to add other polymers to impart suitable viscoelasticity to the printing pastes.

In US Patents 4,059,552 and 4,172,066 it is proposed to thicken an aqueous medium by the use of microbeads of cross-linked water insoluble, water swellable polymer. These microbeads are made by reverse phase emulsion polymerisation of appropriate monomers including cross-linking agent followed by separation of the resultant polymer particles from the oil medium in which the polymerisation was conducted.

In GB 2,007,238A it is proposed to use a blend of a water soluble polymer and a water swellable cross-linked synthetic polymer and a water swellable cross-linked synthetic polymer which, in the examples, is a cross-linked copolymer of acrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulphonic acid (AMPS) but which can, according to the description, be replaced by acrylic acid or methacrylic acid and which is made by reverse phase polymerisation. The use of copolymers of AMPS and acrylamide in printing pastes containing electrolyte is also described in GB 2,017,159A.

It is well known that it is generally preferred for a printing paste to have a pH of around 9 and at this pH any acid groups in the polymer will be in the form of a salt. Normally the polymer is made by polymerising the acrylic acid or other unsaturated acid in the form of a salt, i.e. at a high pH. For instance in the examples of US Patent 4,059,552 and GB 2,007,238A each of the polymerisations conducted on an acidic monomer is conducted in the presence of sufficient sodium hydroxide to convert all the acid groups to salt form. It is also known to polymerise monomers such as acrylic acid whilst wholly in the free acid form.

It would be desirable to be able to produce improved thickeners that give improved thickening effects in, for

instance, printing pastes and to provide thickeners in convenient, and readily usable, form.

In one aspect of the invention we have surprisingly found that it is possible to vary the thickening effect of such polymers containing acid groups by adjusting the proportion of acid groups to salt groups that are present during the polymerisation and, in particular, that by having certain proportions of such groups it is possible to obtain a greatly improved thickening effect compared to that obtained when the polymerisation is conducted with all the acid groups in free acid form or all the acid groups in salt form.

In this aspect of the invention a water insoluble, water swellable or swollen polymer is made by reverse phase polymerisation of a water soluble blend of copolymerisable monomers and in this process the monomers comprise (a) at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid having free acid groups, (b) at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid having salt groups selected from ammonium, amine and alkali metal salt groups, and (c) at least one ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent and the molar proportions of the said free acid groups to the said salt groups during the polymerisation are from 80:20 to 10:90. Although bifunctional acids can be used it is generally preferred that each of the acids (a) and (b) should be monocarboxylic or monosulphonic acids, generally monocarboxylic acids, in which event the molar proportions of the monomer in free acid form to the monomer in salt form must be 80:20 to 10:90.

Typical acids that can be used include vinyl sulphonic acid, sulphopropyl acrylate or methacrylate, itaconic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid and fumaric acid but the preferred acids are AMPS or, especially, acrylic or methacrylic acid, acrylic acid generally being the most suitable monomer. The monomers (a) and (b) may

be provided by partial neutralisation of monomer having free acid groups or may be made by blending monomer having free acid groups with a monomer, which may be the same or different as the free acid monomer, having salt groups. A blend of two or more monomers having free acid groups may be used and/or a blend of two or more monomers having salt groups may be used.

The salt groups are preferably ammonium groups but they may be of an alkali metal, generally sodium but optionally potassium or any other suitable alkali metal, or of an amine, generally an aliphatic amine. Suitable amines are primary and secondary aliphatic amines, generally primary and secondary alkylamines or alkanolamines, for instance methylamine, ethylamine, monoethanolamine or diethanolamine. The free acid form of the monomer may be converted to the salt form by adding a suitable base, such as a hydroxide, that will provide the desired ammonium, amine or alkali metal ion in conventional manner.

The ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent may be any material that is suitable for cross-linking acrylic monomers, and many such materials are known and include methylene bisacrylamide, allyl methacrylate, diallyl phthalate and glycol diacrylates. Methylene bisacrylamide is generally preferred.

The optimum thickening effect is obtained when the said molar ratio is between 70:30 and 20:80, most preferably between 65:35 and 30:70. When the acid for both (a) and (b) is acrylic acid the specified proportions indicate that the pH during the polymerisation should be from 3.7 to 5.5 and preferably from 4.3 to 5.2. With other acids the pH range may be different depending upon the strength of the acid.

The blend may include unsaturated monomers (d) additional to the types (a), (b) and (c) and that can be

copolymerised with them. Usually these additional monomers are ethylenically unsaturated. Typical addition monomers include hydroxy ethyl acrylate or methacrylate, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide and acrylamide.

5 The amount may be up to 60 mole %. If additional monomer (d) is to be included then acrylamide is generally the preferred additional monomer.

10 The amount of cross-linking agent is generally from 2×10^{-3} to 150×10^{-3} mole percent, preferably 10×10^{-3} to 40×10^{-3} mole percent based on moles of polymerisable monomers. For instance when the monomers are free acrylic acid and acrylic acid salt and the cross-linking agent is methylene bisacrylamide the amount is preferably from 42 to 3,200 ppm, most preferably 200 to 850 ppm by

15 weight on weight of polymer.

The properties of the polymer can be varied by appropriate choice of amount of cross-linking agent and the average molecular weight of the copolymer and the molecular weight distribution of the copolymer. A

20 meaningful way of defining the molecular weight of the copolymer is to define the intrinsic viscosity of the polymer obtained using the identical polymerisation conditions but in the absence of cross-linking agent. In the invention the intrinsic viscosity under these

25 circumstances measured at 25°C in 1 M sodium chloride solution buffered to pH 7.0 is preferably from 4 to 20 dl gm^{-1} , most preferably 8 to 10 or 14. The polymerisation should therefore be conducted using initiator concentrations and/or chain transfer agents in known

30 manner to achieve these levels of intrinsic viscosity.

The polymerisation is conducted as a reverse phase polymerisation, for instance as is described generally in US 4,059,552. Thus an aqueous solution of the monomer blend is dispersed in a water-immiscible liquid and is

35 polymerised to form a dispersion of polymer particles,

swollen by water, in the water-immiscible liquid. The water-immiscible liquid may comprise mineral oil, kerosene, dibutyl phthalate or vegetable oil and is generally a hydrocarbon or halogenated hydrocarbon. It will generally include a suspending agent, preferably a polymeric suspension polymerisation stabiliser, most preferably one formed from hydrophilic and hydrophobic monomers, for instance as described in BP 1,482,515, EP 0126528 or US 4,339,371. It may also contain a water-in-oil emulsifier of HLB 3 to 8, generally below 7. The amount of emulsifier is generally very low and, if present at all, serves solely to facilitate reducing the particle size of the aqueous monomer droplets. Polymerisation is therefore preferably a reverse phase suspension polymerisation, polymerisation occurring primarily within the monomer droplets generally using a water soluble initiator. The aqueous monomer solution is homogenised into the water-immiscible liquid to form the aqueous monomer droplets, the suspension may then be deoxygenated and polymerisation initiated in conventional manner, for instance by adding a suitable radical-producing initiator. The dry size of the resultant polymer particles is preferably 0.1 to 10 microns, preferably 0.2 to 3 microns.

The product of the polymerisation is a dispersion in water-immiscible liquid of aqueous polymer particles. It is often preferred that the product should be dehydrated. For instance the continuous phase may include a volatile hydrocarbon or chlorinated hydrocarbon and the product may then be subjected to azeotropic distillation to reduce the water content to below 25% by weight polymer, generally below the ambient moisture content of the polymer particles when exposed to the atmosphere.

When acrylamide is copolymerised with acrylic acid, or a salt thereof or any other acrylic or other

copolymerisable monomers, it might be expected that the effect of the acrylamide on the final polymer properties would vary directly or indirectly in proportion to the amount of acrylamide in the blend of monomers.

5 We have surprisingly found that the effect is not proportional but that very low and medium amounts give a valuable improvement in thickening properties whilst low and high amounts are less desirable. In particular we find that the amount of acrylamide should be from 0 to 3%
10 or from 13 to 45% with best results being achieved either with 0% or with 15 to 45% acrylamide (the percentages being mole percent in the copolymer).

According to a second aspect of the invention a water insoluble, water swellable or water swollen polymer
15 suitable for use as a thickener, e.g. in printing pastes, comprises at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer, generally selected from the monomers (a), (b) and (d) discussed above, at least one ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent, generally selected from the monomers
20 discussed above for (c), and 0 to 3% or 13 to 45% (molar) acrylamide.

Preferably the polymer will have been made by reverse phase polymerisation and preferably it will have been made using a blend of monomers (a) and (b) as
25 discussed above, but this aspect of the invention is also of value when the polymerisation is, for instance, conducted in the absence of monomer (a).

In some instances we prefer that the monomers should be free of acrylamide but if acrylamide is present the
30 preferred amount is generally from 20 to 40%, most preferably 25 to 35%. All these values are indicated on the basis of thickening efficiency. When the copolymer is being used for thickening a fabric printing paste an additional desirable property is that it should be
35 possible to wash the thickener out of the fabric. High

amounts, for instance above 40 mole percent, acrylamide make it difficult to wash the fabric thoroughly, resulting in a stiffer hand and poor drape qualities.

5 A particular advantage with the specified very low or medium amounts of acrylamide arises when the polymer is initially provided as a dispersion in water-immiscible liquid of aqueous polymer particles and this dispersion is then dehydrated, for instance by azeotropic distillation as discussed above. We have surprisingly
10 found that thickener dispersions of this general type that have dehydrated and in which the polymer contains no acrylamide or is formed from the specified very low or medium amounts of acrylamide have much better thickening properties, after the azeotropic distillation, than the
15 corresponding dispersions containing polymer formed from other amounts of acrylamide.

According to a third aspect of the invention particularly convenient compositions for use by print paste formulators are substantially dehydrated
20 dispersions of polymer particles in water-immiscible liquid wherein the polymer is formed from monomers comprising acidic groups (for instance monomers (a) discussed above) and wherein these groups are wholly neutralised with ammonia or a volatile amine. If the
25 dehydrated dispersion was made by azeotropic distillation of an aqueous dispersion, it is generally necessary to add ammonia or volatile amine after distillation to achieve full neutralisation. The aqueous dispersions which are dehydrated may be made by reverse phase
30 polymerisation or otherwise, for instance as described in either the first or second aspects of the invention. The dispersion may be formed initially with the acidic monomers wholly in the free acid form and may be neutralised with ammonia or volatile amine before or
35 after any dehydration step that is required. These

compositions have the advantage that they can be supplied to the print paste manufacturer and can be used to form an alkaline print paste containing a volatile base without the need for the manufacturer to add ammonia or
5 volatile amine.

The compositions obtained in the first, second, or third aspects of the invention are generally used for thickening an aqueous medium without prior separation of the polymer particles from the water-immiscible liquid.

10 Thus the dispersion of particles in the water-immiscible liquid is added to an aqueous medium in order to produce microgel latex thickening of that medium. To facilitate emulsification of the dispersion in the aqueous medium an emulsifier, generally an oil-in-water emulsifier, may be
15 added to facilitate emulsifying the oily continuous phase in water and thereby allowing the dispersed polymer particles to be wetted by water and to swell to form the microgel latex. The amount of polymer in the aqueous medium is generally from 0.05 to 5%, most preferably 0.1
20 to 1% by weight.

The pH of the aqueous medium should be such that substantially all the acid groups are ionised and in practice this generally means that the pH should be at least 6. The viscosity drops markedly when the pH falls
25 below the level indicating complete ionisation, and also, at desirably low pH values, the dispersion may gel on storage. If the pH is too high the viscosity may drop due to an electrolytic effect and generally the pH should be between 7 and 10 with best results being achieved
30 around 8.5 to 9.5. Amine, ammonium compound or alkali metal compound may be added to the dispersion of polymer particles in water-immiscible liquid in order to raise the pH of the eventual aqueous medium or such compound may be added to the aqueous medium. Generally the
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compound used for this purpose is sodium hydroxide, ammonia or an amine.

The thickened aqueous medium can be used for a wide variety of purposes but most preferably serves as the aqueous medium of a printing paste that additionally comprises a pigment or dye. The invention includes not only the described method of polymerisation, the compositions resulting from this and thickened aqueous media, including print paste, containing the resultant polymer as thickening agent but also includes methods in which a substrate is printed with an aqueous print paste thickened by the described polymer and comprising a pigment or dye. The print paste may be formulated in conventional manner, except for the use of the specified polymer as the thickening agent, and thus may include conventional additives such as inorganic salts, urea, coacervating agents such as coconut diethanolamide, softening agents such as dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate and fatty glyceride esters, lubricants such as silicone oils, pigment dispersants such as low molecular weight polyacrylic acid, wetting agents such as diethylhexylsulphosuccinate and emulsifiers such as ethoxylated nonyl phenol and ethoxylated fatty alcohols.

Aqueous pastes for pigment printing will generally include also a synthetic binder, most preferably an alkyl (usually methyl, ethyl or butyl) acrylate binder cross-linked with, for instance, methylol acrylamide, the binder optionally also being formed from one or more hardening monomers such as styrene, acrylonitrile or methyl methacrylate. Other suitable binders include butadiene copolymers.

The colourant in the print paste may be one of a wide variety of pigments and dyes, that may be water soluble or water dispersible, for instance pigment, acid dyes, disperse dyes and reactive dyes. For many printing

pastes the salt forming cation is preferably volatile, for instance ammonia, in order that the cation evaporates during drying of the paste. However in others, for instance when the colourant is a reactive dye, the cation should be sodium in order that the dye will react with the cellulosic substrate under alkaline conditions.

The defined polymers have proved to be valuable thickening agents in a wide range of printing processes, for instance by engraved roller machines, hand or machine flat bed screen printing or rotary screen printing, on a wide range of substrates, for instance textiles, floor coverings and paper. The precise details of the paste will be formulated in known manner, according to the particular printing method and substrate being used. A surprising advantage of the described polymers is that pastes thickened by them give a very high colour yield and definition, and other desirable characteristics. A particularly striking advantage of the first aspect of the invention is that as a result of the increased thickening effect obtainable as a result of the blend of monomers (a) and (b) during the polymerisation the amount of thickener required to achieve any particular viscosity can be greatly reduced compared to the amount required when the polymerisation is conducted using monomer (a) alone or monomer (b) alone. For instance in order to obtain a viscosity of 250 poise it is possible by the invention, to reduce the required amount of polymer by 20 to 30% or more.

The following are examples of the invention:

EXAMPLE 1

An aqueous monomer solution was formed containing 0.4875 mole % of monomers based on weight of aqueous phase, 0.24×10^{-4} mole % penta sodium diethylenetriamine pentacetate based on weight of aqueous phase, 26.6×10^{-3} mole % of cross-linking agent (methylene bisacrylamide)

based on moles of monomers and 8.6×10^{-3} mole % of azobisamidinopropane hydrochloride based on moles of monomers. The monomers contained 20 mole % acrylamide and 80 mole % of one of various mixtures of acrylic acid and ammonium acrylate in molar ratios between 100:0 and 0:100.

A non-aqueous continuous phase was a mixture of 44% by weight mineral oil and 56% by weight volatile hydrocarbon fraction of boiling range 154-168°C containing as dispersion stabiliser a mixture of 46% by weight of a 6 to 1 molar copolymer of ceto-stearyl methacrylate to trimethyl beta-methacryloxyethylammonium methosulphate and 54% by weight of sorbitan monooleate. The total concentration of dispersion stabiliser used was 1.9×10^{-2} mole % on weight of aqueous phase based on the molecular weight per hydrophobic group in the surfactants. The weight ratio of oil phase to aqueous phase was 0.8833.

The aqueous monomer phase was mechanically homogenised into the oil phase and the resulting dispersion was then deoxygenated in a stirred polymerisation reactor and polymerisation initiated by 48.1×10^{-3} mole % of sulphur dioxide and 0.68×10^{-3} mole % per minute of tertiary butyl hydroperoxide based on moles of monomer.

The resultant polymerised dispersion was distilled at a pressure of 20 Torr and rendered water dispersable by adding a 7 mole ethoxylate of nonyl phenol equivalent to 5% by weight on weight of a dispersion containing 45% by weight of copolymer calculated as the free acid.

A sample of the dispersion was diluted in water containing sodium chloride and titrated potentiometrically to determine the polymer content. The dispersion was then diluted as necessary with hydrocarbon oil to exactly 45.0% wt/wt polymer content.

Each of the dispersions was made up into a pigmented print paste at various concentrations by blending 4 parts by weight pigment (Imperon Blue KRR) 8 parts by weight binder latex (based on ethyl acrylate cross-linked with methylol acrylamide), sufficient 0.880 ammonia solution to give a pH in the paste of 9.0, the polymer dispersion, and sufficient water to give 100 parts by weight.

The pigment print paste viscosities were measured using a Brookfield Viscometer Type RVT at speed 10 rpm at 20°C. The results are shown in Table 1. Viscosities are given in Poise and the % polymer is quoted as a weight % in the print paste as the fully neutralised ammonium salt when present in the ammoniacal print paste.

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TABLE 1

Polymer Disper- sion	Molar Ratio of acrylic acid to ammonium acrylate	Monomer Solution pH	Brookfield Viscosity			% Polymer required to give 250P
			1.1% w/w polymer	1.0% w/w polymer	0.9% w/w polymer	
1A	100:0	2.20	75	45	24	1.449
1B	80:20	3.70	295	220	155	1.033
1C	70:30	4.20	325	250	190	1.000
1D	60:40	4.50	445	325	223	0.925
1E	50:50	4.70	435	325	230	0.918
1F	40:60	5.00	425	310	214	0.934
1G	30:70	5.20	395	305	226	0.936
1H	20:80	5.30	365	275	183	0.973
1I	15:85	5.35	355	255	164	0.991
1J	10:90	5.45	350	255	160	0.996
1K	5:95	5.75	215	160	117	1.147
1L	0:100	7.15	185	140	106	1.208

It can be seen from these results that polymers prepared with either acrylic acid alone or ammonium acrylate alone are very much less efficient as print paste thickeners than polymers prepared with both acrylic acid and ammonium acrylate in molar ratios within the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 2

The process of example 1 was repeated except that the molar ratio of acrylic acid to ammonium acrylate was 40:60 and the mole % acrylamide was varied from 0 to 65%. A pigmented print paste was prepared from each copolymer using 4 parts Imperon Blue KRR, 8 parts of the binder of example 1, 0.5 parts of 0.880 ammonia, 85.5 parts water and 2 parts of 50% active by weight polymer dispersion (calculated as fully neutralised polymer). The paste viscosity of each paste was recorded. The results are shown in Table 2.

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TABLE 2

Polymer	Mole % ACM in copolymer	Paste Viscosity (Poise)
2A	0	318
2B	2.96	290
2C	5.90	240
2D	11.72	275
2E	17.40	312
2F	28.47	325
2G	53.90	240
2H	64.95	164

This demonstrates the disadvantage of using between about 3 and 15% or above about 45% acrylamide. When the pastes were printed onto polyester/cotton cloth it was found that polymer 2A gave slightly inferior dry cleaning fastness.

Typically, each paste was printed on 50/50 polyester/cotton cloth with a 156T screen having a number of patterned and blotch printing areas using a Johannes Zimmer laboratory printing machine, type MDF-240 with a 9mm bar, magnet pressure 3 and magnet speed 5. The wet prints were allowed to stand for 5 minutes before drying and curing in a hot air draught at 150°C for 4 minutes.

EXAMPLE 3

A monomer blend of 10 mole % acrylic acid, 90 mole % ammonium acrylate and zero % acrylamide, was polymerised by the same general technique as in Example 1 except that the resulting polymer dispersion was not distilled, and ammonia was added to the aqueous dispersion in an amount sufficient to neutralise all the acrylic acid groups and to give a dispersion containing 26% by weight ammonium polyacrylate. A pigmented print paste was prepared as in Example 1 using 4 parts Imperon Blue KRR, 8 parts binder latex, 3.85 parts of polymer dispersion and 84.15 parts water.

The paste was of pH 8.2 and had a Brookfield Viscosity at 10 rpm of 240 Poise. The paste was printed onto 50/50 polyester/cotton cloth as in example 2 and the print was a bright blue of excellent definition and colour yield and was found to have good rub fastness and wash fastness.

EXAMPLE 4

A blend of 25 mole % acrylic acid and 75 mole % ammonium acrylate was polymerised by the same general technique as in Example 1 except that the dispersion stabiliser mixture was formed of 75% by weight of a 2:1

molar copolymer of ceto stearyl methacrylate to methacrylic acid and 25% by weight sorbitan monooleate and the aqueous phase contained 0.4722 mole % of monomers based on weight of aqueous phase, 0.795×10^{-4} mole % of penta sodium diethylenetriamine pentacetate based on weight of aqueous phase, 5.13×10^{-2} mole % of mono-sodium phosphate dihydrate based on weight of aqueous phase, 21.76×10^{-3} mole % of cross-linking agent (methylene-bisacrylamide) based on moles of monomers and 9.2×10^{-3} mole % of azobisamidinopropane hydrochloride based on moles of monomers. The dispersion obtained upon polymerisation and distillation was rendered water dispersible by adding 7.3% by weight on weight of final oil phase a phosphoric acid ester of a 5 mole ethoxylate of tridecanol and 7.3% by weight on weight of final oil phase of a 7 mole ethoxylate of nonyl phenol.

A stock thickening was prepared by blending 97% by weight water, 0.5% by weight 0.880 ammonia and 2.5% by weight of the resultant polymer dispersion (1.25% polymer solids). This clear stock thickening had a Brookfield Viscosity of 240 Poise measured at 10 rpm with spindle 6 at 20°C. 1% by weight of a disperse dye-stuff including a low concentration of electrolyte (Seriprint Red RLS) was blended into the stock to form a paste having a Brookfield Viscosity of 214 Poise at 10 rpm spindle 6 20°C. Upon printing on polyester poplin in conventional manner excellent colour yield and definition with minimal fabric penetration was obtained.

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CLAIMS

1. A process in which a water insoluble, water swellable or swollen polymer is made by reverse phase polymerisation of a blend of copolymerisable monomers and
5 in which the monomers comprise at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid and at least one ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent characterised in that the at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid comprises (a) at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid having free
10 acid groups and (b) at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid having salt groups selected from ammonium, amine and alkali metal salts and the molar ratio of the said free acid groups to the said salt groups during the polymerisation is from 80:20 to 10:90.
- 15 2. A process according to claim 1 in which each of the acids (a) and (b) are selected from monocarboxylic and monosulphonic acids, preferably acrylic, methacrylic or 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulphonic acid.
- 20 3. A process according to any preceding claim in which the blend of monomers (a) and (b) was obtained by partially neutralising at least one ethylenically unsaturated free acid with an alkali metal compound, an amine compound or an ammonium compound.
- 25 4. A process according to any preceding claim in which the monomers comprise up to 60 mole %, based on the total monomers, of at least one ethylenically unsaturated copolymerisable monomer that does not contain acid groups in the form of free acid groups or salt groups and the said molar ratio is preferably between 65:35 and 30:70.
- 30 5. A process according to claim 1 in which the monomers consist essentially of (a) a free acid selected from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, (b) an acid selected from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid and in the form of a salt selected from ammonium, amine and alkali metal
35 salts wherein the molar ratio of free acid:salt is from

80:20 to 10:90 (preferably 65:35 to 30:70), (c) 0 to 3% or 15 to 40% acrylamide, and (d) at least one ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent.

5 6. A process according to any preceding claim in which the amount of ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent is from 2×10^{-3} mole % to 150×10^{-3} mole % and the intrinsic viscosity of the polymer, in the absence of the cross-linking agent, is from 4 to 20 dl gm⁻¹ measured at 25°C in 1M sodium chloride aqueous solution buffered at pH 7.

10 7. A process according to any preceding claim in which the reverse phase polymerisation process results in the production of a dispersion in water-immiscible liquid of aqueous polymer particles and the dispersion is then dehydrated by azeotropic distillation to reduce the water content of the particles to below 25% by weight of polymer and the dry size of the particles made by the polymerisation is preferably from 0.1 to 10 µm.

15 8. A process according to any preceding claim in which the reverse phase polymerisation is a reverse phase suspension polymerisation process conducted in the presence of a polymeric suspension polymerisation stabiliser.

20 9. A thickener composition comprising water insoluble, water swellable or water swollen polymer particles and made by a process according to any preceding claim.

25 10. A thickener composition comprising water insoluble, water swellable or water swollen polymer particles formed from at least one ethylenically unsaturated acid, at least one ethylenically unsaturated cross-linking agent and 0 to 60% molar other ethylenically unsaturated monomers characterised in that the monomers include from 0 to 3 or from 13 to 45 (and preferably 20 to 40) % molar of acrylamide.

11. A composition according to claim 10 in the form of a dispersion in water-immiscible liquid of particles of the polymer and wherein the water content of the particles is below 25% by weight.

5 12. A composition that is a dispersion in water-immiscible liquid of polymer particles having a water content of below 25% by weight water and in which the polymer is formed from ethylenically unsaturated monomers comprising acidic groups, characterised in that
10 the acidic groups are wholly neutralised with ammonia or a volatile amine.

13. An aqueous composition thickened by the presence therein of water insoluble, water swollen particles characterised in that the particles are the polymer
15 particles of a product according to any of claims 9 to 12, the pH of the aqueous composition preferably being such that substantially all acid groups in the polymer are ionised, the composition preferably being in the form of a print paste additionally comprising a pigment or
20 dye.

14. A method in which a substrate is printed with an aqueous print paste comprising a pigment or dye and which has been thickened by a thickening composition, characterised in that the thickening composition is a
25 composition according to any of claims 9 to 12.

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0161038

EP 85 30 0292

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	EP-A-0 036 463 (SEITETSU KAGAKU CO.) * Claim 1 *	1-14	C 08 F 2/32 C 08 F 20/04 C 09 D 11/02
X	GB-A-2 088 392 (SUMITOMO) * Claim 1 *	1-14	
X	DE-A-3 221 284 (RÖHM) * Claim 1; page 4, lines 20-22 *	1-14	
D,X	US-A-4 059 552 (M.L.ZWEIGLE) * Claim 1 *	1-14	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			C 08 F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 10-07-1985	Examiner CAUWENBERG C.L.M.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
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